

mostly made from photographs taken by the author, help one greatly in visualizing the character of the trees about which Professor Martínez writes lucidly. Of high value, also, are the line drawings and distribution maps. Even though the number of resin canals in a given needle may vary between base and apex, the cross sections of needles are valuable in showing the general pattern of the tissues and cells in the needle of each species so illustrated. Personally, I am glad that he included them and congratulate Professor Martínez upon having secured the services of Sr. Manuel Ornelas C. to make the drawings of these sections and of needles, cones, and seeds.

The typography is good and the use of glazed paper did much to enhance the clearness and quality of reproduction of the figures. Typographical errors are commendably few. In my estimation, this book deserves praise and lots of use. May more such works come from the workers in botany in Mexico!—IRA L. WIGGINS, Stanford University, California.

NOTES AND NEWS

TYPE LOCALITIES AND MAN-MADE LAKES. It is reported that plans have been approved for the construction of several additional dams in California. Of these, the one of greatest concern to botanists is the proposed dam at Isabella in the southern Sierra Nevada. It is said that the high water level of the lake will follow the 2605-foot contour. This will form a lake flooding the Kern River Valley east to Weldon and north along the course of the main fork of the Kern River to the vicinity of Kernville. The Weldon arm of the lake will be approximately ten miles long and the Kernville arm, six miles long. Walker Pass and the Kern River Valley lie along one of the main migration routes into California and many plants were first collected and described from this area. In July of 1891, Coville and Funston, of the Death Valley Expedition, collected here. Later, the Brandegees and Alice Eastwood collected and subsequently described as new many of the plants they found in this region. Other botanists—principally Greene, Purpus, Heller, Marcus Jones—published a number of new species based upon Kern River Valley material. Much of this collecting was done during the spring and early summer months.

With the flooding of this vast area, all of these type localities will be lost to science, and some of the species may be lost with them. Intensive collecting in this area is urged before construction begins. In addition to yielding valuable topotype material, a thorough study of this area will give us a better basis for evaluating the vegetational changes that will take place after the establishment of the permanent lake.—ANNETTA CARTER, Department of Botany, University of California, Berkeley.